THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1794. [N° 1655.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

THE laws of society are calculated, not only to protect its members, in their rights, of life, liberty and property; but, in addition to these rights, they have declared that a man has also an interest in his reputation—for they consider the reputation of individuals, as the guardian of that mutual intercourse between mankind, which is essential to the existence of society. But notwithstanding the claim which the community has upon the probity and uprightness of all her members; and more especially of those in whom she reposes her confidence, and to whom in some measure she has entrusted the representation of her power and her respectability;—notwithstanding the real interest, which every man has, to being thought worthy of the esteem and confidence of mankind, yet there are some so naturally pervicacious, so obstinately blind, and so fatally prone to err, that, regardless of the duty which they owe to society, as well in a private, as a public capacity; regardless of their reputation, and the confidence of mankind, their conduct, instead of being an honour to magistracy, and an ornament to human nature, is a reproach to both. But, as there are some who do, as well as some who do not, regard the fitness and propriety of their conduct; and, as the man who sets no value upon his own character, cannot be expected to reverence that of his neighbour; so it is but reasonable, that those who consider their reputation in life, as an object worthy of consideration, should have a right to defend that reputation; and in its defence to repel, by all justifiable means, the attacks of those who are ever disposed to tarnish those virtues which have not fallen to their inheritance; virtues which (to do them justice) were not entailed upon them; and which they have not been over-solicitous to invite, or to cherish; virtues to which they are wilfully if not naturally inimical.

Being one of those who are not totally regardless of their reputation, and feeling an interest in the good opinion of mankind, I am induced, rather with a view to vindicate my own character, than to impeach that of others, to offer to the public the following statement of facts and evidence.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Newport in November last, a Case wherein J. Easton was Plaintiff, and Samuel J. Potter, as guardian to Enoch Hazard, Defendant, being called; the Council for the Defendant moved for a continuance; giving for reason the want of admission to the Books of the late Enoch Hazard, deceased; which were in my hands as administrator to the estate of the said Enoch.

Being then present, I informed the Court, that, at October Session of the General Assembly, Samuel J. Potter demanded of me the above mentioned Books; but that I refused to deliver them, and further told the said Potter, that I thought he had not a right to demand them; but that he should have free access to said Books, and take such minutes from them as he pleased.

{Whereupon the said Samuel J. Potter expressly, and upon his honour, declared to the Court, that such access, to the above mentioned Books, had never been offered to him.}

[*What is expressed in the last Clause, braced with books, is remembered to be as there stated.*]

CONSTANT TABER, *Justice of said Court.*

South Kingston, ss. Dec. 19, 1793.

Robert Potter, of South-Kingston, in the county of Washington, Esq; being summoned before me the subscriber, to make answers to such questions as should be asked him by George P. Hazard, of South Kingston, aforesaid, yeoman; being engaged according to law, testified as follows, viz.

Question, by said Hazard.

Did you hear Samuel J. Potter, Esq; demand of me the Books which belonged to Enoch Hazard, Esq; late deceased?

Answer, by the deponant—Yes.

Quest. Did you hear me tell the aforesaid Samuel J. Potter, Esq; that I thought he had not a right to demand the aforesaid Books; but that he should have free access to said Books, to take such Minutes from them as he pleased; and that I would, at his request, appear in any Court, with said Books, to support such Minutes as aforesaid?

Ans. Yes, nearly to that purport.

Quest. When was the above conversation?

Ans. At the last October session of the General Assembly, which met in this town.

R. POTTER.

South Kingston, ss. Dec. 19, 1793. The aforesaid Robert Potter, Esq; being questioned by the said G. P. Hazard, under Oath, testified as aforesaid, before me,

C. FRENCH, *Just. Peace.*

With regard to the foregoing exposition of facts; it may be observed, that, a plain assertion, may sometimes amount to a falsehood, and sometimes to a mistake only—a man is oftentimes excusable, because he is oftentimes liable to deception. But, when a man openly and positively declares, what he knows to be an untruth; and not only so, but pledges his honour to a Court of Justice, in support of such declaration—and, I may add, when he thereby designedly impeaches the veracity of another; this is not a mere assertion; it is not a harmless mistake; it is—what I will leave the public to term it.

GEO. P. HAZARD.

Newport, December—1793.

NORFOLK, December 11.

By two gentlemen who came passengers in the schooner Little Will, Captain Church, arrived on Thursday last from Guadalope, and bound to Baltimore, we are informed, that 17 sail of Spanish men of war were arrived at Trinidad; and 11 sail of Dutch men of war had arrived at Surinam.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

SIR,

I request of you to lay before the President the annexed requisition, which I have just sent to the Attorney-General of the United States, and to be so good as to prevail on him to direct that magistrate to commence, as speedily as possible, a suit in which the honour of France and my own are essentially concerned.

Accept my respects,

GENET.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States.

SIR,

A new publication of Messrs. Jay and King, of which I send you a copy, obliges me once more to have recourse to you in your official capacity. You will there see that those gentlemen have greatly aggravated their offence to France, and to her delegate; 1st, by their coalition with Messrs. Knox and Hamilton, the former Secretary at War, the latter Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their first libel against me; 2dly by giving the public to understand that we endeavoured to interfere in the interior concerns of the United States, which is absolutely false. Such assertions from private citizens would not attract my attention, but proceeding from the Chief Justice, and from a Senator of the United States, they deserve public censure, and I hope they will make part of the accusation which I again request of you to bring before the supreme court of the United States against Messrs. Jay and King, as also against all those who participated in the calumnies which have been perfidiously disseminated solely with a view of injuring the interests of France under a republican government, by attacking the person whose duty, and I will say, whose glory it is to defend them, in spite of all the disgusting circumstances which are daily pressed upon him. You will much oblige me, Sir, by communicating to me in writing your intentions relative to my different requisitions, and by directing me by your professional knowledge in the course of this important prosecution. It is my intention to apply to the head of the executive power of the United States, through the intervention of the Secretary of State, to recommend to you to carry on this business with all possible activity, as the honour of both our Republics requires that it be speedily decided.

Accept, Sir, my respects,

GENET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I have laid before the President your letter of the 16th inst. and in consequence thereof have written to the Attorney-General of the United States a letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, and to add assurances of the respect with which I am, Sir,

Your most obedt. & most humble serv't,

(signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

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SIR,

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France has enclosed to me the copy of a letter of the 16th inst. which he addressed to you, stating, that some libellous publications had been made against him by Mr. Jay, Chief Justice of the United States and Mr. King one of the Senators for the state of New York, and desiring that they might be prosecuted. This letter has been laid before the President, never doubting your readiness on all occasions to perform the functions of your office: yet thinks it incumbent on him to recommend it specially on the present occasion, as it concerns a public character peculiarly entitled to the protection of the laws; on the other hand, as our citizens ought not to be vexed with groundless prosecutions, duty to them requires it to be added, that if you judge the prosecution in question to be of that nature, you consider this recommendation as not extending to it; its only object being to engage you to proceed in this case according to the duties of your office, the laws of the land and the privileges of the parties concerned. I have the honor to be,

With great respect and esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

The Attorney General of the United States.

Philadelphia, 20th December, 1793. 21 year of the French Republic.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Mr. Jefferson Secretary of State of the United States.

I have just received your letter of the 16th of this month, and have the honor to thank the President of the United States, through your channel, for the attention he manifests by bringing to light an intrigue, the design of which was to lead him into an error, to engage him in precipitate measures against the executors of the orders of the French nation, and by this means to destroy the good understanding which so happily subsists between our two Republics.

I cannot express to you the profound grief with which I see daily unraveled the thread of so black a plot, and I own to you, that in qualifying my just prosecutions with the epithet of "groundless" you seem to me to have forgotten that it is incumbent on me to avenge my sovereign of the injury done to their interests by that monstrous series of lies, of fallacious certificates and of absurd rumours, by means of which the public mind was for sometime fascinated, and which has perhaps shaken the alliance of two nations whom every thing invites to love and union.

If there exists, Sir, a crime of lese nation, it is certainly this, of which I complain, and of which the perpetrators ought to be given up to the law, in whose eyes, I imagine, that with you, as with us, all men are equal.

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SIR,

I had the honor of receiving yesterday the second communication which you purposed to make to me. When we conversed together on the evening of Friday the 13th inst. I doubted for a moment, whether you did not mean, that I should wait for the instructions intended to be asked for me, from the President of the United States; but as I want no special order to discharge my real duty, and the opinion which you request must be the result of my own conviction, I do not think it proper to delay my answer.

You apply, Sir, to me as the Attorney-General of the United States to prosecute Mr. Jay and Mr. King for their publication on the 14th of August and 26th November, 1793. The act constituting my office declares my duty to be "to prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court in which the United States shall be concerned," and I have been sworn to its faithful execution. But while I admit it to be incumbent on me to prosecute without distinction of persons, when the law will support me; I do not hold myself bound, nor do I conceive that I ought to proceed against any man in opposition to my decided judgment. With these impressions, I must beg leave to decline the measures which you desire, persuaded, as I am, that this case will not sustain the prosecution which you meditate.

But, Sir, if it would not seem mortifying with an apology this determination of mine, founded upon principles which need none, I would take the liberty of adding, that any other gentleman of the profession, who may approve and advise the attempt, will be at no loss to point out a mode which does not require my intervention.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, with sincere respect and attachment for the nation whom you represent,

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Since you refuse cause to be rendered to my nation, the ally of yours, the justice claimed by its representative, I will apply immediately to the Judges, and should they refuse to admit my complaint, I will cover myself with the mantle of mourning, and will say America is no longer free.

Accept, Sir, my profound respect for and my attachment to, the United States, of which you are Attorney-General.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, *December* 20.

MR. SMITH, of Maryland, presented the petition of Patrick Bennett, of Baltimore, praying a liquidation of his claim against the United States as quarter master of light dragoons in the continental army: Ord red, that it be referred to the secretary of war.

The petition of Stephy Wilkes, of the state of New-York, was read and laid on the table. This was a similar tenor with the last mentioned.

Mr. Christie presented the petition of Nathan Smith, a surgeon's mate in the late American army, praying compensation of services rendered by him in that capacity: Ordered to be referred to a committee of three members.

The House, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections, respecting the election of Mr. John Van Allen, from the state of New York.

Several members spoke on this subject, and after a considerable time spent in the business the committe rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was not granted, and the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration on this business.

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A petition from the invalid pensioners, and one from

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Several members spoke on this subject, and after a considerable time spent in the business the committe rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was not granted, and the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration on this business.

MONDAY, *December* 23.

A petition from the invalid pensioners, and one from

John Maffey, a ferjeant in the late American army, were read and referred to the ſecretary at war.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſecretary of the treaſury, covering an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the year 1794: Ordered to be printed.

The houſe according to the order of the day proceeded to read the communications from the ſecretary of war, relative to the Indian affairs, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, *December* 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry papers on Algerine and Spaniſh affairs. Theſe being confidential, when the reading was called for, the galleries were cleared.

FRANCKFORT, September 7.

THE Elector of Saxony has publiſhed a Mandate, by which the Burgers are in future to be conſidered as fit and competent for filling thoſe offices in the State, that have hitherto been occupied by the Nobles only, the higheſt ſituation not excepted.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 20.

THE Convention, after hearing a report of the Committee of public inſtruction, reſpecting a new diviſion of the year, decreed:

I. The æra of the French ſhall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place September 22, 1792 at the moment when the Sun entered the equinoctial line, in the ſign of the Balance.

II. The common or vulgar æra is aboliſhed; the year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, after which five days ſhall ennue which ſhall make part of no month whatever.

III. Each month ſhall be divided into three parts of ten days each.

IV. The months ſhall bear the names of the Liberty and Equality of the People, of the regeneration of the Mountain, of the Republic, of the Tennis Court, of Unity, Fraternity, of the Pikes, and the Sans Culottes, &c. &c.

V. The da. ſhall bear the names of the Level of the Cap of Liberty, of the National Cockade, of the Plough, of the Compaſs, of the Faſces, of Cannon, of Oak, Reſt, &c.

VI. Every four years, Olympic Games ſhall be celebrated in honour and rejoicing of the French Revolution.

This report, the reſult of the obſervations of the firſt French aſtronomers, was crowned with the loudeſt burſts of applauſe.

The following remarks, upon this new calendar, are whimſical enough:

French Time Piece.

How laughable common occurrences will be made, by the new terms choſen by the French, for their days of the week and months, the following converſation may ſhew:

Citizens Bonnet and Sans-Culottes.

Bonnet. Ah Citizen Sans Culottes, where have you been? I have not ſeen you ſince the Regeneration of the Mountain.

Sans-Culottes. Why you muſt know, laſt Level of the Cap of Liberty of the Pikes, I received an invitation to ſpend the Tennis Court in the ſouth. Accordingly I ſet out as faſt as poſſible on the day of Reſt, and got to ——by Cannon—Faſces, Compaſs, and Plough, I was upon the road.

Bonnet. I ſhould like to have been with you, but all the Sans Culottes, you know, I was laid up with the gout, and in the Tennis Court I was ſcarce able to hopple; however, on the National Cockade, I got a little relieved, and by Unity I was able to go into company; and the Oak following I was recovered a miracle.

Sans-Culottes.—And here comes Citoyenne Bonnet, your woman; I ſaw her laſt Sans Culottes—She went, I think, to Verſailles, upon a Pike, and returned at the Level, juſt as I ſet out upon my journey.

LONDON, October 10.

The French committee of public welfare have preſented the plan of a decree to the Convention, by which the troops of the Republic are forbid to enter into winter quarters, before they have expelled from the land of liberty all the hordes of foreigners who profane it.

ANSWER of the Court of Denmark, to the note delivered on the 10th Auguſt, by the Imperial Ruſſian Ambaſſador.

"Whereas I have given an account to the King my maſter, of the note which the Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, Baron de Kudener, delivered on the 10th Aug. 1793. I have received his majeſty's command to anſwer, that his majeſty ſees, with the greateſt ſorrow, how much the principles contained in ſaid note militate at this time againſt his own; that his majeſty expected no intimation that manifeſted doubts which his majeſty had not deſerved; that it could not be known to her Imperial Majeſty, that the king had reſolved to give no convoys to Daniſh ſhips bound to France, and that his majeſty never had pretended to ſend naval ſtores into that country; that his majeſty could not of courſe, gueſs the meaning of a declaration which did not concern him, nor of a proceeding which applied the principles and rights of a blockade, to ſituations which precluded every idea of that kind; that the reſtricted commerce of grain, as it now ſubſiſted, was a quite inſignificant circumſtance, for the cauſe which her Imperial majeſty eſpouſed; but that it was not ſo with regard to Denmark, as it involved the ſacrifice of her rights, her independence, and her treaties; that his majeſty did not permit himſelf to enter into a proper inquiry in this reſpect, ſince her Imperial majeſty had rejected the only judge whom his majeſty could acknowledge; namely, the univerſal and ſpecial law of nations; that his majeſty being no longer at liberty to appeal to this law, would only appeal to friendſhip and the equity of her Imperial majeſty, which had been manifeſted by ſo many years, and ſo many proofs; that his majeſty acted thus with the greater confidence, as he thought to have evinced his by ſo many reciprocal and decided proofs, and that he had a right to claim, with regard to the liberty of his navigation, the protection due to him in virtue of the moſt ſolemn treaties, a protection which her Imperial majeſty had herſelf propoſed.

Signed, A. P. Von Bernſtorff.

Foreign Office, Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1793.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Original Connecticut Story.

AT the laſt county court holden in Litchfield, in Connecticut, an elderly man, a ſtranger in that town, in the courſe of converſation laid a conſiderable bet, that he could work a ſtratagem to obtain from any of the lawyers a number of dollars, within the run of an hour. The perſon on whom it was determined he ſhould make his experiment was Major Tracy; the court were engaged in buſineſs, and the major profeſſionally detained for ſome time, but at length yielded to the ſtranger's importunity, and withdrew from the court. —When they got down ſtairs, the old gentleman informed the major that he was in want of information in a certain matter, and having fought in vain for help among profeſſional men in their quarter, had now come upwards of a hundred miles to obtain it; that the fame of Major Tracy had proclaimed him a gentleman ſo univerſally well informed on all ſubjects, that he could not but flatter himſelf with the idea of ſucceeding in his preſent application. The major and a conſiderable number of ſpectators having liſtened attentively to the ſtranger's harangue, waited impatiently to hear the buſineſs: After a while the ſtranger informed the major, that he was about raiſing a good litter or two of puppies, and wanted information where he could find a likely breeding BITCH. The peals of laughter which ſucceeded, joined to the oddity of the incident and the groſſneſs of the inſult, was too much for the major to bear: in ſhort it overcome his philoſophy ſo effectually that he ſtruck the addreſſer ſeveral times, who calmly craved the interference of the company, and then called evidence of the breach of peace by Major Tracy, of which he meant inſtantly to enter complaint. The major ſenſible of the juſtice of the ſtranger's claim to damages, and feeling loath to appear as defendant in ſo ludricous a caſe, paid him a handſome ſum as damages, on condition of his calling lawyer Reeves from the bar, and propoſing the ſame queſtion to him. Lawyer Reeves was accordingly called as on a caſe of emergency, the ſame curious converſation took place, and the ſame conſequences enſued; Mr. Reeves making the ſame agreement as Mr. Tracy had done, viz. that Mr. Buel ſhould be complimented in the ſame way; which being accordingly done, and terminating in a violent breach of the peace, and ſome injury to the puniſher, from the activity of Mr. Buel, and the weight of his fiſt and foot, to prevent complaint a reference was agreed to, and Meſſrs. Tracy and Reeves mutually choſen arbitrators, who after a few minutes conſultation fined Mr. Buel in a ſum equal to what they had paid themſelves, and the old man a few bottles of wine to treat the company, which award being mutually honored, and executed, the ſtranger trotted off pleas'd with the booty obtained, and the idea of having extracted a ſum of money by art from the moſt artful ſet of men in ſociety.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 9.

A correſpondent obſerves that as our ſtate legiſlature meets ſhortly, he hopes a reſolve will be entered in their journals, That all tutors in colleges, ſchools, and other ſeminaries of learning, ſhall be obliged, once every three months, to cauſe the declaration of American independence, with the federal and ſtate conſtitutions of the United States, to be read to their pupils—as to this day, ſome children are taught in their Catechiſm, the old theme of fear God and honor the King,* inſtead of fear God, die for the rights of man, and obey your civil rulers.

* *In a certain ſchool in this city, the tutor was compelled to aboliſh ſaying of any catechiſm as he found he would loſe the moſt of his ſcholars, if he omitted old John Bull.*

LEXINGTON, December 16.

The Kentucky Volunteers have returned home; they ſuſtained no farther damage on the expedition than the loſs of a few horſes, and one man killed.—The Federal Army have gone into winter quarters, on the S. W. branch of Miami, ſix miles in advance of Fort-Jefferſon.

NORFOLK, December 11.

The following intelligence is received by the brig Commerce, Capt. Small, arrived at Charleſton, on the 13th ult. from Rotterdam after a ſhort paſſage.

"That Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambaſſador, had made the following requiſition to the Britiſh court which, it was ſaid, had been agreed to: That the weſtern poſts ſhould be delivered up to the United States: That the Britiſh ſhall not ſupply the Indians, who are hoſtile to the Americans with goods or ammunition: That American ſeamen ſhall not be ſubject to impreſs into the Britiſh ſervice; and that American veſſels on the high ſeas ſhall not be moleſted by Britiſh cruizers. It was reported, that an embaſſy had been appointed, by the Britiſh court to be ſent to America, for the purpoſe of adjuſting with Congreſs ſome points relative to a commercial treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 22d October, 1793.

"I have it from good authority, that there has been a very ſevere action between the French and the whole Sardinian force collected, and commanded by the King in perſon, the battle is ſaid to have been long and bloody, but the Sardinians were finally routed and purſued, with very great ſlaughter, both on the field of action and in the purſuit. The King of Sardinia was on his march towards Nice, near which he expected to meet the French, and intended to give them battle, but the French advanced about 4 leagues from Nice, when the above mentioned action enſued.

"This court ſeems to be very much alarmed at a report circulating in the palace, that the King of Pruſſia propoſes to withdraw his forces from the field of action, and to retire to his dominions in peace. Various cauſes are aſſigned for this extraordinary and unexpected manœuvre; it is certain that the report has made a very conſiderable impreſſion on this court, which encourages me to hope it is not without ſome foundation.—Portugal has granted a convoy to the American veſſels now in her ports, to protect them from the Algerines."

Yeſterday morning as the brig St. Joſeph was proceeding down the river, from Latimer's wharf, bound for Cuba, with a cargo of flour, ſhe was cut thro' by the bodies of floating ice in the river, and afterwards drifted on the ſhore, below the lower ferry, where ſhe now lies ſunk.

DECEMBER 26.

It is probable that there are in the United States at leaſt fifty millions of acres of land, cultivated and encloſed. An annual tax of two cents an acre, which is two dollars on a hundred acres, will then raiſe a million of dollars; a ſum which probably would be adequate to the public exigencies, and leave a ſurplus as an additio to the ſinking fund for redeeming the public debt. And what a trifling tax is this! While the war with the Algerines continues, a farmer who has twenty buſhels of wheat or Indian corn for market, will loſe, in the ſale of that grain at a low price, double or treble the amount of the propoſed tax. Facts of this kind will ſpeak for themſelves; and as they addreſs themſelves to the intereſt of our landholders, they cannot help having proper effect.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, dated 24th October, 1793, to a houſe in this city, received yeſterday by way of New York.

"Since our laſt of the 20th an order has come from Court, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of goods from any country whatſoever, without producing a certificate from the Spaniſh Miniſter or Conſul reſiding there, of their being the produce or manufacture of ſome country in actual alliance with Spain, in conſequence whereof this veſſel's cargo which came without one, lies in depoſit until the owners produce ſuch a certificate. This order which takes place immediately, and allows no time for acquainting our friends abroad of it, muſt be extremely prejudicial to the trade of this place, therefore ſeize the firſt opportunity that offers of giving you this advice, that you may ſend us nothing without this neceſſary document."

NEW-YORK, December 27.

The queſtion of putting our country in a poſture of defence againſt any ſudden invaſion, is before our national legiſlature; and we have no doubt will be decided to the ſatisfaction of all good citizens. It is ſingular for an independent people, who enjoy more of the bounties of nature, more freedom, and proſperity than any other ſtate or kingdom now known in the world, to leave her trade, her ſea-coaſt, her rich and flouriſhing towns totally defenceleſs: A nation of four millions of ſouls, liable every moment to have her largeſt cities burnt or laid under contribution, by any little piratical fleet that ſcours the ocean. What ſhall be done? If we are attacked we muſt defend ourſelves. By what means? By a Navy. Not a navy of 100 ſhips of the line; we have no occaſion for it. Many of our harbours are defended by ſhoal water. Moſt of them have a narrow entrance, commanded by eminences, which are capable of being fortified ſo as effectually to guard the ports. But ſome of them ſeem not capable of this kind of defence, and New-York harbour may be of that number. But 2 or 3 ſhips of the line would probably defend the harbour and city againſt any navy whatever. Perhaps ſhips of a ſmaller ſize would anſwer the purpoſe. A few ſhips of ſize would forever protect from inſult our ports and navigation near the coaſt; while a few large frigates would protect our trade to Spain, Portugal and the Levant from the pirates of the Barbary coaſt. But the expenſe! the expenſe! We like the protection, but who pays?

We notice with pleaſure, the humanity of the laws of Connecticut, which exempt from diſtreſs and execution, apparel, bedding, tools, arms or implements of houſhold, neceſſary for upholding life (unleſs preſented to the officer by the debtor himſelf) and by a late law one cow and ten ſheep are alſo exempted. By what humane regulations, unfeeling creditors can not ſtrip their debtors naked, nor wholly deprive them of food.

DECEMBER 31.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis.

"Wignell and Reinagle's company have played ſeveral times, and pleaſed conſiderably. Mrs. Whilock is to be *the Queen of Tears*, conſequently thoſe who like to cry will be fully gratified when they ſee her—for my own part I prefer laughing to crying at all times, but there are incidents to bring tears, even from my flinty heart."

A letter from Fayetteville, of the 9th inſt. does not contain any account of the prevalence of any epidemic diſorder in that place, as ſtated in the Gazette a few days ago.

Philadelphia, the 24th Dec. 1793,
2d year of the French Republic
one and indiviſible.

The Miniſter of the French Republic to Conſcience.

The Conſul of the Republic will point out to you a veſſel on board which you will be received as a defender and carried to France. You will find all the papers in demand, in the hands of your judges. GENET.

Philadelphia, the 24th December, 1793,
2d year of the French Republic.

The Miniſter of the French Republic to Galbaud.

Since the Engliſh have deſpiſed in yourſelf as well as in Dumourier, your friend and patron, the traitor whoſe treaſon they have however availed themſelves, the Conſul of the Republic will point out to you, a veſſel on board which you will be received and carried to France, where you would have been long ſince, had not been for your wicked rebellion terminated by your ſhameful deſertion.

GENET.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 26.

In the ſtorm on Wedneſday night of laſt week, the coaſting veſſels, belonging to Connecticut River, bound to New-York, were driven on the rocks at Seche Head, and loſt, with a conſiderable part of their cargo —No lives loſt.

The plan of *Non Importation* from Great Britain affords conſiderable converſation, at the preſent time among all ranks. It is ſuppoſed that Congreſs will take the matter into their conſideration,

John Maſſey, a ſerjeant in the late American army, were read and referred to the ſecretary at war.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſecretary of the treaſury, covering an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the year 1794: Ordered to be printed.

The houſe according to the order of the day proceeded to read the communications from the ſecretary of war, relative to the Indian affairs, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, *December* 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry papers on Algerine and Spaniſh affairs. Theſe being confidential, when the reading was called for, the galleries were cleared.

FRANCKFORT, September 7.

THE Elector of Saxony has publiſhed a Mandate, by which the Burgers are in future to be conſidered as fit and competent for filling thoſe offices in the State, that have hitherto been occupied by the Nobles only, the higheſt ſituation not excepted.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 20.

THE Convention, after hearing a report of the Committee of public inſtruction, reſpecting a new diviſion of the year, decreed:

I. The æra of the French ſhall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place September 22, 1792, at the moment when the Sun entered the equinoctial line, in the ſign of the Balance.

II. The common or vulgar æra is aboliſhed; the year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, after which five days ſhall enſue which ſhall make part of no month whatever.

III. Each month ſhall be divided into three parts of ten days each.

IV. The months ſhall bear the names of the Liberty and Equality of the People, of the regeneration of the Mountain, of the Republic, of the Tennis Court, of Unity, Fraternity, of the Pikes, and the Sans Culottes, &c. &c.

V. The days ſhall bear the names of the Level of the Cap of Liberty, of the National Cockade, of the Plough, of the Compaſs, of the Faſces, of Cannon, of Oak, Reſt, &c.

VI. Every four years, Olympic Games ſhall be celebrated in honour and rejoicing of the French Revolution.

This report, the reſult of the obſervations of the firſt French aſtronomers, was crowned with the loudeſt burſts of applauſe.

The following remarks, upon this new calendar, are whimſical enough:

French Time Piece.

How laughable common occurrences will be made, by the new terms choſen by the French, for their days of the week and months, the following converſation may ſhew:

Citizens Bonnet and Sans-Culottes.

Bonnet. Ah Citizen Sans Culottes, where have you been? I have not ſeen you ſince the Regeneration of the Mountain.

Sans-Culottes. Why you muſt know, laſt Level of the Cap of Liberty of the Pikes, I received an invitation to ſpend the Tennis Court in the South. Accordingly I ſet out as faſt as poſſible on the day of Reſt, and got to ——by Cannon—Faſces, Compaſs, and Plough, I was upon the road.

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"I have it from good authority, that there has been a very ſevere action between the French and the whole Sardinian force collected, and commanded by the King in perſon, the battle is ſaid to have been long and bloody, but the Sardinians were finally routed and purſued, with very great ſlaughter, both on the field of action and in the purſuit. The King of Sardinia was on his march towards Nice, near which he expected to meet the French, and intended to give them battle, but the French advanced about 4 leagues from Nice, when the above mentioned action enſued.

"This court ſeems to be very much alarmed at a report circulating in the palace, that the King of Pruſſia propoſes to withdraw his forces from the field of action, and to retire to his dominions in peace. Various cauſes are aſſigned for this extraordinary and unexpected manœuvre; it is certain that the report has made a very conſiderable impreſſion on this court, which encourages me to hope it is not without ſome foundation.—Portugal has granted a convoy to the American veſſels now in her ports, to protect them from the Algerines."

Yeſterday morning as the brig St. Joſeph was proceeding down the river, from Latimer's wharf, bound for Cuba, with a cargo of flour, ſhe was cut thro' by the bodies of floating ice in the river, and afterwards drifted on the ſhore, below the lower ferry, where ſhe now lies ſunk.

DECEMBER 26.

It is probable that there are in the United States at leaſt fifty millions of acres of land, cultivated and enclоſed. An annual tax of two cents an acre, which is two dollars on a hundred acres, will then raiſe a million of dollars; a ſum which probably would be adequate to the public exigencies, and leave a ſurplus as an addition to the ſinking fund for redeeming the public debt.—And what a trifling tax is this! While the war with the Algerines continues, a farmer who has twenty buſhels of wheat or Indian corn for market, will loſe, in the ſale of that grain at a low price, double or treble the amount of the propoſed tax. Facts of this kind will ſpeak for themſelves; and as they addreſs themſelves to the intereſt of our landholders, they cannot help having proper effect.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, dated 24th October, 1793, to a houſe in this city, received yeſterday by way of New York.

"Since our laſt of the 20th an order has come from Court, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of goods from any country whatſoever, without producing a certificate from the Spaniſh Miniſter or Conſul reſiding there, of their being the produce or manufacture of ſaid country in actual alliance with Spain, in conſequence whereof this veſſel's cargo which came without one, lays in depoſit until the owners produce ſuch a certificate.—This order which takes place immediately, and allows no time for acquainting our friends abroad of it, muſt be extremely prejudicial to the trade of this place, we therefore ſeize the firſt opportunity that offers of giving you this advice, that you may ſend us nothing without this neceſſary document."

NEW-YORK, December 27.

The queſtion of putting our country in a poſture of defence againſt any ſudden invaſion, is before our national legiſlature; and we have no doubt will be decided to the ſatisfaction of all good citizens. It is ſingular for an independent people, who enjoy more of the bounties of nature, more freedom, and proſperity than any other ſtate or kingdom now known in the world, to leave her trade, her ſea-coaſt, her rich and flouriſhing towns totally defenceleſs: A nation of four millions of ſouls, liable every moment to have her largeſt cities burnt or laid under contribution, by any little piratical fleet that ſcours the ocean. What ſhall be done? If we are attacked we muſt defend ourſelves. By what means? By a Navy. Not a navy of 100 ſhips of the line; we have no occaſion for it. Many of our harbours are defended by ſhoal water. Moſt of them have a narrow entrance, commanded by eminences, which are capable of being fortified ſo as effectually to guard the ports. But ſome of them ſeem not capable of this kind of defence, and New-York harbour may be of this number. But 2 or 3 ſhips of the line would probably defend the harbour and city againſt any navy whatever. Perhaps ſhips of a ſmaller ſize would anſwer the purpoſe. A few ſhips of ſize would forever protect from inſult our ports and navigation near the coaſt; while a few large frigates would protect our trade to Spain, Portugal and the Levant from the pirates of the Barbary coaſt. But the expenſe! the expenſe! We like the protection, but who pays?

We notice with pleaſure, the humanity of the laws of Connecticut, which exempt from diſtreſs and execution, apparel, bedding, tools, arms or implements of houſhold, neceſſary for upholding life (unleſs preſented to the officer by the debtor himſelf) and by a late law, one cow and ten ſheep are alſo exempted. By which humane regulations, unfeeling creditors can not ſtrip their debtors naked, nor wholly deprive them of food.

DECEMBER 31.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis.

"Wignell and Reinagle's company have played four times, and pleaſed conſiderably. Mrs. Whilock is truly *the Queen of Tears*, conſequently thoſe who like to cry, will be fully gratified when they ſee her—for my own part I prefer laughing to crying at all times, but ſtill there are incidents to bring tears, even from my flinty heart."

A letter from Fayetteville, of the 9th inſt. does not contain any account of the prevalence of any epidemic diſorder in that place, as ſtated in the Gazette a few days ago.

Philadelphia, the 24th Dec. 1793,
2d year of the French Republic,
one and indiviſible.

The Miniſter of the French Republic to Conſcience.

The Conſul of the Republic will point out to you a veſſel on board which you will be received as a deſerter and carried to France. You will find all the papers you demand, in the hands of your judges. GENET.

Philadelphia, the 24th December, 1793,
2d year of the French Republic.

The Miniſter of the French Republic to Galbaud.

Since the Engliſh have deſpiſed in yourſelf as well as in Dumourier, your friend and patron, the traitor of whoſe treaſon they have however availed themſelves, the Conſul of the Republic will point out to you a veſſel on board which you will be received and carried to France, where you would have been long ſince, had it not been for your wicked rebellion terminated by your ſhameful deſertion.

GENET.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 26.

In the ſtorm on Wedneſday night of laſt week, three coaſting veſſels, belonging to Connecticut River, bound to New-York, were driven on the rocks, at Sachems-Head, and loſt, with a conſiderable part of their cargoes. —No lives loſt.

The plan of *Non Importation* from Great Britain affords conſiderable converſation, at the preſent time, among all ranks. It is ſuppoſed that Congreſs will take the matter into their conſideration,

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Cupit in tantis Reipublicæ periculis non dissolutum videri.
CICERO.

FRANCE, during the American conteſt, was either a free, or a deſpotic Country.—The people, either an aſſociation of Patriots, philoſophizing upon Liberty, conſtituting powers and regulating the Veſſel of Government.—Or a vile herd of Slaves, lulled into Stupidity by *prieſtiſm*, and confirmed in ſervitude by natural inclination.—If ſhe was free: Why the decapitation of Louis?—Why the downfal of exalted ſplendour?—Why the ſtruggles of regenerated Man?—But if ſhe was deſpotic: If all power originated in the will, and all acts were in purſuance of the Edict, of the ſovereign:—If his province was ſupreme Rule, and the ſubjects duty implicit Obedience—All aſſiſtance granted to America, by France, muſt have proceeded from, and all the returns of Gratitude muſt have been directed to, the abſolute Monarch.—The people were unconſulted in the Succour granted, and could *poſſibly* have no demands upon the Gratitude due.

The aſſiſtance granted muſt have either originated in ſocial and diſintereſted, or ſelfiſh and perfidious Motives.—Muſt have been given, either for the eſtabliſhment of Liberty, or for the Reduction of a powerful Rival.—If the former was the exciting cauſe: Why were the uſually quick operations of Monarchy ſo tardy?—Why was America neglected, in "*moments of danger and diſtreſs*," when the groans of liberty predicted *her* overthrow; to be aſſiſted, when the Capture of Burgoyne enſured her Victory?—But if the latter was the predominant motive: If Louis forgot America, through his reſentment to Great-Britain (and that he did, the tardineſs of the ſuccours;—the wild, enthuſiaſtic, yet determined, voice of the National Aſſembly, tend to eſtabliſh) I ſay, if the latter was the predominant motive—Whence ariſes an equitable claim for Gratitude?—France united her arms with thoſe of America, not for the eſtabliſhment of liberty, but for the Reduction of Great-Britain.—The eternal object of her dreams, ſhe realized in the Conteſt.—If America was nicely in any obligations with reſpect to France, excluſive of thoſe impoſed by the laſt treaty of Alliance; France was involved in correſpondent obligations with reſpect to America, for the aſſiſtance rendered her by the latter, in weakening Great-Britain.

If then the *free* people, whom Genet repreſents were not the voluntary grantors of the Succour—but only the reluctant executioners of Tyranny—and even if they had been, if they could not poſſibly be entitled to any returns of Gratitude, through the baſeneſs of the motive upon which the ſuccour was founded;—I ſay, if their demands were nugatory, how could any right of claim be communicated from them to Genet, ſufficient to palliate his impertinencies, and obliterate his enormities.—If Genet could poſſibly have any right of claim on America, that right muſt have been transferred to him during his employment in the Cabinet of Verſailles;—when he fawningly courted the ſmile, and partook of the bounties of a Sovereign; whom he has ſince dragged from the ſplendour of a throne, to a miſerable confinement; and, to complete the climax of ingratitude, has ſacrificed to the Guillotine.

Yet the *Citizen* in a late paper, and the *Friend to Truth* obliquely in the laſt, through a vain deſire of purifying Genet, ſuppoſe his irregularities to be palliated by the aſſiſtance received from the *then* kingdom of France.—If there had been any merit in that aſſiſtance;—if the leaſt Friendſhip had gleamed through the motive upon which it was founded, Genet ought to have forfeited his head on an American Scaffold, immediately on his arrival, for his ungraceful oppoſition to Louis the 16th—the perſon from whom America received the ſuccour, and the *only* one; to whom, if to any one, gratitude was due.

The *Friend to Truth*, unſatisfied with his implied apology for Genet—boldly declares war againſt Calliſtratus.—He charges him with a deſire, to "impoſe upon the Underſtanding" of his fellow citizens.—A neceſſary fear of reſembling Genet will, without doubt, ſecure Calliſtratus from ſo dangerous an attempt.—What he aſſerted, can be eaſily proved: What he aſſerted, the *Friend to Truth* has undeſignedly proved.—That national aſſiſtance was not granted to America, by the French King, in her "*Moments of danger and diſtreſs*;" but was a conſequence only of the capture of Burgoyne, in 1777. What an hoſt of irreſiſtible facts has the *Friend to Truth* enliſted againſt theſe undeniable truths. He drags in, *vi et armis*, the preſents of a few, patriotic individuals, to prove Calliſtratus a lyar, and to create Rights for a whole nation.—To preach up a national right, ariſing from any particular ſuccours received by America, either in 1776, or at any earlier period, from any particular individual in France, is triſling with the reaſon of Man.—It cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed, that preſents received from a few ſlaves of the French King, could originate Rights for a free and innumerable people; and if they could not originate national rights, why has the *Friend to Truth* enrolled them in the catalogue of national ſuccours. When Calliſtratus ſpoke of ſuccours, he confined himſelf wholly to national aſſiſtance, and did not conſider the preſents of this or the other individual—he ſpoke of thoſe ſuccours from which Genet could poſſibly derive any ſanctity, viz. National aſſiſtance afforded at an early period, not by the King, but by a free people, and founded upon a diſintereſted motive.—in the aſſiſtance of Frenchmen individually conſidered, Calliſtratus did not imagine Genet could at that time, or even at the preſent, be ſo deeply intereſted, as that the untarniſhed glory of their actions, could ſmother his enormities.—The *Friend to Truth* next proves Calliſtratus a lyar, by proving exactly what Calliſtratus had aſſerted. Whether the ſuccour from the French King arrived in America, in the *Moments of her danger and diſtreſs*, was the fact inquired into by the Citizen and Calliſtratus.—Whether they arrived in 1778 or 1779, or even 1780, were circumſtances quite immaterial; theſe were all periods of ſucceſs.—To have fixed the ignominy of falſhood on Calliſtratus, without drawing the diſgrace of ſtupidity on himſelf, the *Friend to Truth* ought to have proved that national ſuccours were received at any period of diſtreſs preceding 1778, when the triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm was almoſt indubitable. And how does he prove it? by gravely ſhewing that they arrived in 1778; a period indeed of deep diſtreſs to perſons, perhaps, ſituated like himſelf, the tools of Great Britain.

But even ſuppoſing theſe ſuccours had been received in the gloomy moments of war—ſuppoſing the capture of Burgoyne had been the conſequence of this early reception—ſuppoſing the French were the ſame free people they are now ſtruggling to be, and that all aſſiſtance had been received immediately from them—ſuppoſing the motive upon which this aſſiſtance was founded, had been glorioufly diſintereſted.—I ſay, even ſuppoſing all theſe, could Genet, educated in errors, hardened in impudence and experienced in treachery, depend upon their favourable operation?—Could he, who has damned his memory to infamy; with whoſe inſolence the Courts of Europe reſound; whoſe repeated enormities are the abhorrent theme of cool, deliberate Americans?—Could he, who has dared to impeach the Virtue, and tarniſh the luſtre of WASHINGTON?—I ſay, could he expect the glories of Frenchmen would cover his vices;—that their generoſity would annihilate his crimes.

XENOCRATES.

January 3, 1794.

CONCORD, (New-Hamp.) Dec. 19.

THE report of General Galband being lately arreſted at Quebec, by order of Government, and ſent to England as a ſtate priſoner, is without foundation. A gentleman from that city about the 19th ult. who arrived in town a few days ſince, has given, in ſubſtance, the following particulars reſpecting Galband, his Aide-de-Camp Confidence, and his Serjeant at Arms:

"On arriving at Montreal, he made himſelf known to the officers of the garriſon, and profeſſed to have fought an aſylum from his perſecutors; the officers noticed him to dine with them at their meſs——there in converſation, he expreſſed ſome ſentiments which were more of a Republican nature than they wiſhed to hear, and ſome notice were taken of it: a day or two after, an officer called at his lodgings, and found him in company with a Savage, with a number of papers ſpread on the table, which he immediately rolled up.—Theſe circumſtances gave riſe to ſome ſuſpicions that he was collecting a plan of the garriſons; and the commandant immediately wrote to his Gen. at Quebec (Lord Dorcheſter not having arrived from England) informing him of the circumſtance, and requeſting him to know what meaſures he ought to take reſpecting Galband's paſſage, as he was about to proceed on his way thither—it was thought proper to put a Serjeant on board the veſſel, to ſee it turned down—before he reached Quebec, Lord Dorcheſter arrived. General Galband, on landing, took private lodgings and wrote to the Governor to know if he could find an aſylum in Canada, but received an anſwer in the negative, and that he muſt go to England. Galband, fearing he ſhould fall into the hands of the French, informed the Governor that ſuch a meaſure would be conveying him to the gallows, and begged permiſſion to return to the States; but the Governor alſo refuſed.—The next morning however, he ſet off with M. Conſcience, on the road towards Montreal; but it afterwards appeared that he ſhifted his courſe for St. Francois,——and had not ſince been heard of.—The Serjeant at Arms, being out during the night, was taken in the morning and put on board a frigate bound to England.

HARTFORD, December 30.

On Friday laſt was committed to gaol in Middletown, for murder, *Toby*, an Indian man, who for ſome time paſt has reſided in Eaſt-Hartford. The circumſtances ſo far as we have been able to learn, are, that on Wedneſday laſt, Toby and his wife, together with an Indian who was on a viſit to them from Providence, went to a tavern in Eaſt Hartford, to keep Chriſtmas; on their return next day, the viſiting Indian and Toby's ſquaw being a head of Toby (all of whom it is ſaid were intoxicated) went into a barn, where on Toby's coming he found them *cloſed in each others arms*. He immediately killed the Indian with a pitchfork, and ſo wounded his ſquaw that there is little proſpect of her recovery.

NEWPORT, January 7.

A Paragraph in the Philadelphia General Advertiſer, ſays—"We are deſired to inform the Public, that the Miniſter of the French Republic has not authoriſed the recruiting, formation, or aſſembling of any armed Force, or any military Corps on the Territory of the United States."

The Two Houſes of Legiſlature of Maryland, have paſſed without One diſſenting Voice, the following Reſolution:—

"Reſolved, That it is the decided Senſe of this General Aſſembly, that the true Intereſt of this Country will be beſt promoted, by obſerving an impartial Neutrality in the preſent War among the Powers of Europe, conſiſtent with the exiſting Treaties of the United States; that the Proclamation of the Preſident, of the 22d April laſt, was wiſely calculated to preſerve this Neutrality; and that the Interference of any foreign Power with the internal Politicks and Government of this Country, is unjuſtifiable and dangerous."

On the 25th Ult. arrived at New-York, the ſchooner Fair Lady, Robert Lillibridge, Maſter, laſt from Bermuda. This Veſſel, on her Paſſage from Hiſpaniola, was brought too by the Hope, Privateer, of two Guns, commanded by David Foggo, who ordered the Captain of the Fair Lady to heave out his Boat and come immediately on board: He acquainted Foggo that he was ſhort of Hands, and two Cables coiled in the Boat; and that it would be attended with a great deal of Difficulty to get his Boat out. He threatened inſtant Deſtruction if he did not comply with his Requeſt. In Conſequence of ſuch Language, the Boat with a great deal of Difficulty was hove out, and the Captain went on board with his papers: As ſoon as he entered on board the Hope, Foggo ſent ten Men on board the Fair Lady, before examining the papers, and took Charge of her. The next Day being the 6th of Sept. the ſaid Foggo took from on board the Fair Lady, four ſmall ſpoons, and one large do.—belonging to a gentleman who was paſſenger. He then ordered the Schooner to Bermuda, where ſhe arrived the 28th of Sept. On her Arrival there, Brigden Goodrich part Owner and Agent for the Hope, came on board the Fair Lady and took from the Paſſengers all the Money, Watches, Plate, Trinkets, &c. and turned them on Shore to the Commiſſary of Priſoners—at the ſame Time, took from the Captain's Cheſt containing 121 Dollars and 8 Crowns, and ordered him immediately on Shore, which was complied with. They then proceeded to haul in the Veſſel to the Wharf, and diſcharged her of her Cargo, before any Examination or Trial. After the Diſcharge of the Cargo they proceeded to Examination and Trial; condemned the whole Cargo, except an Adventure of Coffee, belonging to the Captain. Some Time after the Condemnation, Goodrich ſent for the Captain to receive his Coffee, when at the ſame Time Goodrich aſked the Captain if he had applied to the Judge for his Money?

Captain. I have not, but I have declared to the Judge the Money to be mine, and have told you repeatedly the Money belongs to me and no One elſe, and if you are an honeſt Man, you will give it me.

Goodrich. You are a damn'd raſcal (at the ſame Time putting his Fiſt in the Captain's Face) and you ſhall not have the Money, unleſs I am forced to give it.

Captain. I am not a damn'd raſcal, and don't you put your Fiſt in my Face; at the ſame Time the Capt. turned away from him, and Goodrich, with a heavy Cane ſtruck him on the Side of the Head which brought him to the Ground, and occaſioned the Blood to come from his Mouth and Ears, and rendered him ſenſeleſs the remainder Part of the Day, and confined him to his Lodgings three following Days, attended by a Phyſician—The Truth of the above, I am ready at any Time to atteſt to. ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE.

Laſt Sunday arrived here the Ship Julia and Patty Capt. Dickinſon, in 60 Days from Oporto, belonging to Connecticut.

DIED]—At Quebec, the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq, One of his Majeſty's Executive Council, Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, and Chief Juſtice of the Province of Lower Canada.

—In St. Kitts, on the 18th of laſt October, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, of this Town, aged 55 Years.

—In North-Carolina, Capt. NATHAN WEST, of this Town.

—At Eaſt Greenwich, Mr. JOHN PROUD, in the 80th Year of his Age, formerly of this Town.

—In Portſmouth, Mrs. SUSANNAH ALMY, Wife of Mr. Iſaac Almy, in the 25th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 6.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop William, Anderſon,	New-York
—— Nancy Holden,	Alexandria
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape-Francois
—— Sally, Shearman,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally Brownell,	New-York
—— Favorite, Fry,	Charleſton
—— Lucy, Gibbs,	Savannah
Schooner Diſpatch, Elward,	New-York
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Norfolk

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

To be Sold or Let,
And Poſſeſſion given the 24th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of
PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, on the Evening of the 3d Inſtant, a Bay MARE, with a white Star in her Forehead, and had a Saddle on her Back; ſhe is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Newport.—Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may get ſaid Mare and Saddle again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by ELIJAH COBB.

Portſmouth, Jan. 4, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*
JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Thomas Green
and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Cupio in tantis Reipublicæ periculis non dissolutum videri.
CICERO.

FRANCE, during the American conteſt, was either a free, or a deſpotic Country.—The people, either an aſſociation of Patriots, philoſophizing upon Liberty,—conſtituting powers and regulating the Veſſel of Government.—Or a vile herd of Slaves, lulled into Stupidity by *prieſtiſm*, and confirmed in ſervitude by natural inclination.—If ſhe was free: Why the decapitation of Louis?—Why the downfal of exalted ſplendour?—Why the ſtruggles of regenerated Man?—But if ſhe was deſpotic: If all power originated in the will, and all acts were in purſuance of the Edict, of the ſovereign:—If his province was ſupreme Rule, and the ſubjects duty implicit Obedience—All aſſiſtance granted to America, by France, muſt have proceeded from, and all the returns of Gratitude muſt have been directed to, the abſolute Monarch.—The people were unconſulted in the Succour granted, and could *poſſibly* have no demands upon the Gratitude due.

The aſſiſtance granted muſt have either originated in ſocial and diſintereſted, or ſelfiſh and perfidious Motives.—Muſt have been given, either for the eſtabliſhment of Liberty, or for the Reduction of a powerful Rival—If the former was the exciting cauſe: Why were the uſually quick operations of Monarchy ſo tardy?—Why was America neglected, in "*moments of danger and diſtreſs*," when the groans of liberty predicted *her* overthrow; to be aſſiſted, when the Capture of Burgoyne enſured her Victory?—But if the latter was the predominant motive: If Louis forgot America, through his reſentment to Great-Britain (and that he did, the tardineſs of the ſuccours;—the wild, enthuſiaſtic, yet determined, voice of the National Aſſembly, tend to eſtabliſh) I ſay, if the latter was the predominant motive—Whence ariſes an equitable claim for Gratitude?—France united her arms with thoſe of America, not for the eſtabliſhment of liberty, but for the Reduction of Great-Britain.—The eternal object of her dreams, ſhe realized in the Conteſt.—If America was involved in any obligations with reſpect to France, excluſive of thoſe impoſed by the laſt treaty of Alliance; France was involved in correſpondent obligations with reſpect to America, for the aſſiſtance rendered her by the latter, in weakening Great-Britain.

If then the *free* people, whom Genet repreſents were not the voluntary grantors of the Succour—but only the reluctant executioners of Tyranny—and even if they had been, if they could not poſſibly be entitled to any returns of Gratitude, through the baſeneſs of the motive upon which the ſuccour was founded;—I ſay, if their demands were nugatory, how could any right of claim be communicated from them to Genet, ſufficient to palliate his impertinencies, and obliterate his enormities.—If Genet could poſſibly have any right of claim on America, that right muſt have been tranſferred to him during his employment in the Cabinet of Verſailles;—when he fawningly courted the ſmile, and partook of the bounties of a Sovereign; whom he has ſince dragged from the ſplendour of a throne, to a miſerable confinement; and, to complete the climax of ingratitude, has ſacrificed to the Guillotine.

Yet the *Citizen* in a late paper, and the *Friend to Truth* obliquely in the laſt, through a vain deſire of purifying Genet, ſuppoſe his irregularities to be palliated by the aſſiſtance received from the *then* kingdom of France.—If there had been any merit in that aſſiſtance;—if the leaſt Friendſhip had gleamed through the motive upon which it was founded, Genet ought to have forfeited his head on an American Scaffold, immediately on his arrival, for his ungrateful oppoſition to Louis the 16th—the perſon from whom America received the ſuccour, and the *only* one; to whom, if to any one, gratitude was due.

The *Friend to Truth*, unſatisfied with his implied apology for Genet—boldly declares war againſt Calliſtratus.—He charges him with a deſire, to "impoſe upon the Underſtanding" of his fellow citizens.—A neceſſary fear of reſembling Genet will, without doubt, ſecure Calliſtratus from ſo dangerous an attempt.—What he aſſerted, can be eaſily proved: What he aſſerted, the *Friend to Truth* has undeſignedly proved.—That national aſſiſtance was not granted to America, by the French King, in her "*Moments of danger and diſtreſs*;" but was a conſequence only of the capture of Burgoyne, in 1777. What an hoſt of irreſiſtible facts has the *Friend to Truth* enliſted againſt theſe undeniable truths. He drags in, *vi et armis*, the preſents of a few, patriotic individuals, to prove Calliſtratus a lyar, and to create Rights for a whole nation.—To preach up a national right, ariſing from any particular ſuccours received by America, either in 1776, or at any earlier period, from any particular individual in France, is trifling with the reaſon of Man.—It cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed, that preſents received from a few ſlaves of the French King, could originate Rights for a free and innumerable people; and if they could not originate national rights, why has the *Friend to Truth* enrolled them in the catalogue of national ſuccours. When Calliſtratus ſpoke of ſuccours, he confined himſelf wholly to national aſſiſtance, and did not conſider the preſents of this or the other individual—he ſpoke of thoſe ſuccours from which Genet could poſſibly derive any ſanctity, viz. National aſſiſtance afforded at an early period, not by the King, but by a free people, and founded upon a diſintereſted motive.—in the aſſiſtance of Frenchmen individually conſidered, Calliſtratus did not imagine Genet could at that time, or even at the preſent, be ſo deeply intereſted, as that the untarniſhed glory of their actions, could ſmother his enormities.—The *Friend to Truth* next proves Calliſtratus a lyar, by proving exactly what Calliſtratus had aſſerted. Whether the ſuccour from the French King arrived in America, in the *Moments of her danger and diſtreſs*, was the fact inquired into by the Citizen and Calliſtratus.—Whether they arrived in 1778 or 1779, or even 1780, were circumſtances quite immaterial; theſe were all periods of ſucceſs.—To have fixed the ignominy of falſhood on Calliſtratus, without drawing the diſgrace of ſtupidity on himſelf, the *Friend to Truth* ought to have proved that national ſuccours were received at any period of diſtreſs preceding 1778, when the triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm was almoſt indubitable. And how does he prove it? by gravely ſhewing that they arrived in 1778; a period indeed of deep diſtreſs to perſons, perhaps, ſituated like himſelf, the tools of Great-Britain.

But even ſuppoſing theſe ſuccours had been received in the gloomy moments of war—ſuppoſing the capture of Burgoyne had been the conſequence of this early reception—ſuppoſing the French were the ſame free people they are now ſtruggling to be, and that all aſſiſtance had been received immediately from them—ſuppoſing the motive upon which this aſſiſtance was founded, had been glorioufly diſintereſted.—I ſay, even ſuppoſing all theſe, could Genet, educated in errors, hardened in impudence and experienced in treachery, depend upon their favourable operation?—Could he, who has damned his memory to infamy; with whoſe inſolence the Courts of Europe reſound; whoſe repeated enormities are the abhorrent theme of cool, deliberate Americans?—Could he, who has dared to impeach the Virtue, and tarniſh the luſtre of WASHINGTON?—I ſay, could he expect the glories of Frenchmen would cover his vices;—that their generoſity would annihilate his crimes.

XENOCRATES.

January 3, 1794.

CONCORD, (New-Hamp.) Dec. 19.

THE report of General Galbaud being lately arreſted at Quebec by order of Government, and ſent to England as a ſtate priſoner, is without foundation. A gentleman from that city about the 19th ult. who arrived in town a few days ſince, has given, in ſubſtance, the following particulars reſpecting Galbaud, his Aide-de-Camp Confidency, and his Serjeant at Arms:

"On arriving at Montreal, he made himſelf known to the officers of the garriſon, and profeſſed to have fought an aſylum from his perſecutors; the officers noticed him to dine with them at their meſs—there in converſation, he expreſſed ſome ſentiments which were more of a Republican nature than they wiſhed to hear, and ſome notice were taken of it: a day or two after, an officer called at his lodgings, and found him in company with a Savage, with a number of papers ſpread on the table, which he immediately rolled up.—Theſe circumſtances gave riſe to ſome ſuſpicions that he was collecting a plan of the garriſons; and the commandant immediately wrote to his Gen. at Quebec (Lord Dorcheſter not having arrived from England) informing him of the circumſtance, and requeſting him to know what meaſures he ought to take reſpecting Galbaud's paſſage, as he was about to proceed on his way thither—it was thought proper to put a ſerjeant on board the veſſel, to eſcort him down—before he reached Quebec, Lord Dorcheſter arrived. General Galbaud, on landing, took private lodgings and wrote to the Governor to know if he could find an aſylum in Canada, but received an anſwer in the negative, and that he muſt go to England. Galbaud, fearing he ſhould fall into the hands of the French, informed the Governor that ſuch a meaſure would be conveying him to the gallows, and begged permiſſion to return to the States; but the Governor alſo refuſed—The next morning however, he ſet off with M. Conſcience, on the road towards Montreal; but it afterwards appeared that he ſhifted his courſe for St. Francois,—and had not ſince been heard of.—The Serjeant at Arms, being out during the night, was taken in the morning and put on board a frigate bound to England.

HARTFORD, December 30.

On Friday laſt was committed to gaol in Middletown, for murder, *Toby*, an Indian man, who for ſome time paſt has reſided in East-Hartford. The circumſtances ſo far as we have been able to learn, are, that on Wedneſday laſt, Toby and his wife, together with an Indian who was on a viſit to them from Providence, went to a tavern in East Hartford, to keep Chriſtmas; on their return next day, the viſiting Indian and Toby's ſquaw being a head of Toby (all of whom it is ſaid were intoxicated) went into a barn, where on Toby's coming he found them *claſped in each others arms*. He immediately killed the Indian with a pitchfork, and ſo wounded his ſquaw that there is little proſpect of her recovery.

NEWPORT, January 7.

A Paragraph in the Philadelphia General Advertiſer, ſays—"We are deſired to inform the Public, that the Miniſter of the French Republic has not authoriſed the recruiting, formation, or aſſembling of any armed Force, or any military Corps on the Territory of the United States."

The Two Houſes of Legiſlature of Maryland, have paſſed without One diſſenting Voice, the following Reſolution:—

"Reſolved, That it is the decided Senſe of this General Aſſembly, that the true Intereſt of this Country will be beſt promoted, by obſerving an impartial Neutrality in the preſent War among the Powers of Europe, conſiſtent with the exiſting Treaties of the United States; that the Proclamation of the Preſident, of the 22d April laſt, was wiſely calculated to preſerve this Neutrality; and that the Interference of any foreign Power with the internal Politicks and Government of this Country, is unjuſtifiable and dangerous."

On the 25th Ult. arrived at New-York, the Schooner Fair Lady, Robert Lillibridge, Maſter, laſt from Bermuda. This Veſſel, on her Paſſage from Hiſpaniola, was brought too by the Hope, Privateer, of two Guns, commanded by David Foggo, who ordered the Captain of the Fair Lady to heave out his Boat and come immediately on board: He acquainted Foggo that he was ſhort of Hands, and two Cables coiled in the Boat; and that it would be attended with a great deal of Difficulty to get his Boat out. He threatened inſtant Deſtruction if he did not comply with his Requeſt. In Conſequence of ſuch Language, the Boat with a great deal of Difficulty was hove out, and the Captain went on board with his papers: As ſoon as he entered on board the Hope, Foggo ſent ten Men on board the Fair Lady, before examining the papers, and took Charge of her. The next Day being the 6th of Sept. the ſaid Foggo took from on board the Fair Lady, four ſmall ſpoons, and one large do.—belonging to a gentleman who was paſſenger. He then ordered the Schooner to Bermuda, where ſhe arrived the 28th of Sept. On her Arrival there, Brigden Goodrich part Owner and Agent for the Hope, came on board the Fair Lady and took from the Paſſengers all the Money, Watches, Plate, Trinkets, &c. and turned them on Shore to the Commiſſary of Priſoners—at the ſame Time, took from the Captain's Cheſt containing 121 Dollars and 8 Crowns, and ordered him immediately on Shore, which was complied with. They then proceeded to haul in the Veſſel to the Wharf, and diſcharged her of her Cargo, before any Examination or Trial. After the Diſcharge of the Cargo they proceeded to Examination and Trial; condemned the whole Cargo, except an Adventure of Coffee, belonging to the Captain. Some Time after the Condemnation, Goodrich ſent for the Captain to receive his Coffee, when at the ſame Time Goodrich aſked the Captain if he had applied to the Judge for his Money?

Captain. I have not, but I have declared to the Judge the Money to be mine, and have told you repeatedly the Money belongs to me and no One elſe, and if you are an honeſt Man, you will give it me.

Goodrich. You are a damn'd raſcal (at the ſame Time putting his Fiſt in the Captain's Face) and you ſhall not have the Money, unleſs I am forced to give it.

Captain. I am not a damn'd raſcal, and don't you put your Fiſt in my Face; at the ſame Time the Captain turned away from him, and Goodrich, with a heavy Cane ſtruck him on the Side of the Head which brought him to the Ground, and occaſioned the Blood to come from his Mouth and Ears, and rendered him ſenſeleſs the remainder Part of the Day, and confined him to his Lodgings three following Days, attended by a Phyſician—The Truth of the above, I am ready at any Time to atteſt to. ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE.

Laſt Sunday arrived here the Ship Julia and Patty Capt. Dickinſon, in 60 Days from Oporto, belonging to Connecticut.

DIED]—At Quebec, the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq, One of his Majeſty's Executive Council, Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, and Chief Juſtice of the Province of Lower Canada.

—In St. Kitts, on the 18th of laſt October, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, of this Town, aged 55 Years.

—In North-Carolina, Capt. NATHAN WEST, of this Town.

—At Eaſt-Greenwich, Mr. JOHN PROUD, in the 30th Year of his Age, formerly of this Town.

—In Portſmouth, Mrs. SUSANNAH ALMY, Wife of Mr. Iſaac Almy, in the 25th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 6.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop William, Anderſon,	New-York
—— Nancy Holden,	Alexandria
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape-Francois
—— Sally, Shearman,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally Brownell,	New-York
—— Favorite, Fry,	Charleſton
—— Lucy, Gibbs,	Savannah
Schooner Diſpatch, Elward,	New-York
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Norfolk

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

To be Sold or Let,
And Poſſeſſion given the 24th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of
PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, on the Evening of the 3d Inſtant, a Bay MARE, with a white Star in her Forehead, and had a Saddle on her Back; ſhe is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Newport.—Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may get ſaid Mare and Saddle again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by ELIJAH COBB.

Portſmouth, Jan. 4, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*
JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Thomas Green
and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened
A large ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon,
Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

FRAGMENT.—FROM DELLA CRUSCA.

FOR O! since LAST DECEMBER's hoary head
Bow'd to oblivion's wave, and sunk beneath,
From this strange world what flutt'ring crowds are fled
To throng the caverns of relentless death!

And every transitory shade is lost,
That in its course was fondly call'd "TO DAY!"
Spring's five suns are gone! and Summer's flow'ry boast!
And Autumn's purple honours pass'd away!

And now the WINTER, in rude mantle dress,
Extends his joyless sceptre o'er the plain!
Soon shall he sink on APRIL's dewy breast!
And laughing MAY shall re-assume her reign!

But MAN, when once his bright day's flush is o'er,
And youth's too fleeting pleasures take their wing,
Must on life's scene re-vegetate no more,
But leap its gulph, to find a second spring.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

A correspondent informs, that the College of Physicians have reported to the Governor, that the Malignant Fever was *imported*, without ascertaining the vessel in which, or the place from whence it came, and that their worthy and venerable President, has refused to sign the Report, being with many of the members, of a contrary opinion.

Extract of a letter from Dr. SENTER, *of Newport, Rhode Island, to a Physician in this City.*

"At one period, I had almost resolved to fly to your assistance, but well knowing that your city abounded with able Physicians, and considering, also, that mankind do not always attribute the best of motives to the most humane actions, I have remained, I presume, in a state of greater anxiety, agitation and distress, than if I had been present with you. It is in some respects with Physic, as it is with Religion—there is no opinion too absurd for a part of mankind to adopt. What man of common sense, who understood the Animal Economy in a state of health, and the morbid changes induced by the addition of a pestilential miasmus, could ever suppose that immersion in cold water, could relieve the heart and other nobler viscera when overwhelmed with morbid accumulations?—Nothing certainly but reiterated experiments, could demonstrate positions so apparently absurd; and I am sure the history of the cure of diseases, does not furnish such demonstration. I could as well believe in the greatest absurdities of the Papal religion, as to suppose that Wine, Spices, Bark, &c. with the addition of the Cold Bath, could have been applicable to any case of your fever, or any other of a similar kind. Indeed I must repudiate all my former ideas of the doctrine of inflammation, and to use the French phrase, turn a perfect disorganizer in the Medical world, before I could adopt such a strange inconsistent practice. Were the genuine Asiatic Plague to make its appearance in our country, I should treat it in the same way, when connected with certain constitutions, states or conditions of the animal body, and this is consonant to the ideas and practice of some of the first and best of the ancients and moderns in our profession."

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

ST. Martin's SALT, by the Bushel—COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag—COTTON, by the Bag—A few Hogsheads of MOLASSES—A few Boxes of first white SUGARS—A few Barrels of brown Ditto—Russia DUCK fine Yard wide. LINENS—Coarse 7/8ths Ditto—SHEETING—WRITING PAPER, by the Ream—GERMAN STEEL—10 by 8 GLASS (white)—DECANTERS—WINE GLASSES—Pint, Half Pint, and Gill TUMBLERS—A Quantity of TAR—SHEET IRON—Bohea TEA, by the Chest, &c.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mixed Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Special District Court of Rhode Island District, holden in Newport, in said District, on the 24th Day of December, 1793, there will be exposed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest Bidder, at the Public House kept by STEPHEN WARDWELL, in Bristol, within said District, on Thursday, the sixteenth Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon,

The Schooner HANNAH,

Of about Forty-eight and Two-thirds Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at *Bourn* and *Wardwell's* Wharf, in said Bristol.

Dated at Newport, *this Twenty fifth Day of* December, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.*

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Marshal (Rhode Island District.*

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Also for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *positively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Bolton-Neck, South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent LAND.—For further Particulars, inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Thousand Bunches of

ONIONS.

Apply to JOHN HULL.

Newport December 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, sen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "The POEMS of ARQUET."—And, also, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH B. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the District Court of Rhode Island.*

A true Copy of Record:

Attest, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOOD

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH,

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors North ward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Adjustment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of EBENEZER BROWN, late of Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement:—And all those indebted to said Estate are likewise requested to make immediate Payment,

STUKELY BROWN, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Bristol, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and those Persons who have any Demands upon said Estate, are desired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded.

HENRY WIGHT, *Administrator.*

Bristol, Dec. 31, 1793.

FRAGMENT.—FROM DELLA CRUSCA.

FOR O! since LAST DECEMBER's hoary head
Bow'd to oblivion's wave, and sunk beneath,
From this strange world what flutt'ring crowds are fled
To throng the caverns of relentless death!

And every transitory shade is lost,
That in its course was fondly call'd "TO DAY!"
Spring's sweets are gone! and Summer's flow'ry boast!
And Autumn's purple honours pass'd away!

And now the WINTER, in rude mantle dress,
Extends his joyless sceptre o'er the plain!
Soon shall he sink on APRIL's dewy breast!
And laughing MAY shall re-assume her reign!

But MAN, when once his bright day's flush is o'er,
And youth's too fleeting pleasures take their wing,
Must on life's scene re-vegetate no more,
But leap its gulph, to find a second spring.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

A correspondent informs, that the College of Physicians have reported to the Governor, that the Malignant Fever was *imported*, without ascertaining the vessel in which, or the place from whence it came, and that their worthy and venerable President, has refused to sign the Report, being with many of the members, of a contrary opinion.

Extract of a letter from Dr. SENTER, *of Newport, Rhode Island, to a Physician in this City.*

"At one period, I had almost resolved to fly to your assistance, but well knowing that your city abounded with able Physicians, and considering, also, that mankind do not always attribute the best of motives to the most humane actions, I have remained, I presume, in a state of greater anxiety, agitation and distress, than if I had been present with you. It is in some respects with Physic, as it is with Religion—there is no opinion too absurd for a part of mankind to adopt. What man of common sense, who understood the Animal Economy in a state of health, and the morbid changes induced by the addition of a pestilential stimulus, could ever suppose that immersion in cold water, could relieve the heart and other nobler viscera when overwhelmed with morbid accumulations?—Nothing certainly but reiterated experiments, could demonstrate positions so apparently absurd; and I am sure the history of the cure of diseases, does not furnish such demonstration. I could as well believe in the grossest absurdities of the Pagan religion, as to suppose that Wine, Spices, Bark, &c. with the addition of the Cold Bath, could have been applicable to any case of your fever, or any other of a similar kind. Indeed I must repudiate all my former ideas of the doctrine of inflammation, and to use the French phrase, turn a perfect disorganizer in the Medical world, before I could adopt such a strange inconsistent practice. Were the genuine Asiatic Plague to make its appearance in our country, I should treat it in the same way, when connected with certain constitutions, states or conditions of the animal body, and this is conformant to the ideas and practice of some of the first and best of the ancients and moderns in our profession."

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

ST. Martin's SALT, by the Bushel—COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag—COTTON, by the Bag—A few Hogsheads of MOLASSES—A few Boxes of first white SUGARS—A few Barrels of brown Ditto—Russia DUCK—fine Yard wide. LINENS—Coarse 7, 8ths Ditto—SHEETING—WRITING PAPER, by the Ream—GERMAN STEEL—10 by 8 GLASS (white)—DECANTERS—WINE GLASSES—Pint, Half Pint, and Gill TUMBLERS—A Quantity of TAR—SHEET-IRON—Bohea TEA, by the Chest, &c.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Special District Court of Rhode Island District, holden in Newport, in said District, on the 24th Day of December, 1793, there will be exposed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest Bidder, at the Public House kept by STEPHEN WARDWELL, in Bristol, within said District, on Thursday, the sixteenth Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon,

The Schooner HANNAH,

Of about Forty-eight and Two-thirds Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at *Bourn* and *Wardwell's* Wharf, in said Bristol.

Dated at Newport, *this Twenty fifth Day of* December, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.*

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Marshal (Rhode Island District.*

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Also for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *positively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Bolton-Neck, South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent LAND.—For further Particulars, inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Thousand Bunches of ONIONS.

Apply to JOHN HULL.

Newport, December 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, sen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "The POEMS of AROUET."—And, also, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH E. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the District Court of Rhode Island.*

A true Copy of Record:
Attest, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of EBENEZER BROWN, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement:—And all those indebted to said Estate, are likewise requested to make immediate Payment, to

STUKELY BROWN, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and those Persons who have any just Demands upon said Estate, are desired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded.

HENRY WIGHT, *Administrator.*

Bristol, Dec. 31, 1793.